## "THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT"

A Magnificent Speech Made by Hon. R. W. Thompson, at Terre Haute.

The Tariff Discussed by a Man Who Knows About the Past History of the Country-The Voice of Experience and Wisdom.

The veteran statesman, Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, addressed a large meeting in that city on the night of the 21st inst, mainly upon the tariff question in its economic aspects and its relation to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

He began by deprecating the disposition of some to treat the tariff as a purely partisan question, thereby inflicting great damage on the business interests of the country. It was a question of national political economy and should be discussed with reference to its effect on the prosperity and welfare of the country. How is it that we are now agitated with a question which was settled at the foundation of the government and which has remained settled for many years? And how is it that the question has assumed such a shape that we are compelled to-day to decide whether we shall permit the example and advice and dictation of the English government and people to impose upon us the policy they have dictated, or shall we pursue our own American line of poli cy? That is all there is about it. Shall we persist in the plan of government which our fathers established or change it to suit the convenience and interest of the government of Great Britain? Going back to the beginning of our national history it appears that the very first thing our fathers did after the Constitution of the United States was framed and Congress assembled, was to pass a law providing for the protection of American manufacturers, which purpose they so declared in the preamble to the first general law they passed. What did they mean by that? They knew perfectly well that by the law which established protection in Great Britain she had been enabled to build up large manufacturing interests, and that just so long as we did not adopt a policy to counteract the influence of the British Parliament we should be compelled to be dependent upon them for everything we had, for our clothing, and everything that we needed, except food, which we would raise by the cultivation of the soil. And they deemed it important that we should establish a system of manufactures of our own. To this end they devised and adopted a system for the protection and development of home industries. The founders of our government established this system of protection-I want you to observe this word, because I shall come presently to explain what protection means. Let me say here, however, that it does not mean that Congress, by any law it may pass shall deeide what things shall be worth or what a man's labor shall be worth, but it means that protection shall be given to all the various industries of the country so that in the aggregate they may augment the common wealth of the country. That is what it means.

The speaker then traced the history of tariff legislation during the administrations of the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, showing that during the entire period there was practical unanimity of opinion as to the benefits and necessity of protection to American industries. Referring to the treasury surplus in Jefferson's time he said:

"It so happened that in the course of our exerience under the operation of those protection laws there came a time just exactly like that which exists to-day. We got a large surplus in the treasury, a large amount of revenue coming from duties upon foreign goods which we did not want. That was during the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Have you ever heard of anything down in the neighborhood where any of you live like Jeffersonian Democracy! We hear men sometimes say they are Jeffersonian Demoerats. Now, Mr. Jefferson had precisely the same problem to solve and the same difficulty to encounter that Mr. Cleveland has-he had a surplus in the treasury, more money than was areded. What did he do? He declined to touch our protective laws, because they provided for the prosperity of the country; because we carry on our trade by means of them; because they gave us our commerce; because they protected labor and rewarded it. It would not do to abandon a policy that produces such results. What then did he advise! If there was any doubt about the constitutionality of appropriating this surplus for internal improvements he advised that the Constitution be amended so that there might be no doubt about the right to appropriate the surplus for that purpose. [Applause.] I say Mr. Jefferson did that and defy any Demcerat to deny it. The difference between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Cleveland is this: Jefferson was a statesman [applause] and looked at the interests of the country, the welfare of the people. Mr. Cleveland is a partisan, no more, no less, and that is the strongest term I shall use about him. [Laughter.] You perceive what I

mean by the difference. The presidential contest of 1828 turned on the tariff question, General Jackson being the candidate, par excellence, of the protective tariff party [applause], representing precisely the same principle which General Harrison does today, maintaining, fundamentally, every single principle in regard to tariff regulation which is found in the Republican Chicago platform. The arguments used in favor of Jackson in 1828 were precisely the same as those used in favor of Harrison to-day. Well, Jackson was elected. And how was he elected! In this State (Indiana) the great question was as to the views of Jackson on the tariff. There were some men who said he was not right; that he was a little inclined to free trade, to let the British dictate our policy, and that they were afraid to trust him. The Senate of the State of Indiana passed a resolution instructing the Governor of the State (Ray) to address a letter to General Jackson and ask him what his opinion was upon the question of the tariff. General Jackson answered, and it was the only letter be wrote during the whole canvass, disregarding the resolution he made in that respect because he felt himself bound to respect the request of the Senate of the State. He wrote a reply, in which be

My opinions at present are preisely what they were In 1823 and 1824, when they were communicated, by letter, to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present tariff and appropriations

What he said in his letter to Dr. Coleman was

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which have been extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals-with lead, iron and copper-and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defense, they ought to have ex-tended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with that of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading

and important articles so essential in war. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturist! Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus producel Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does this not clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agrigulture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, inde-

these words of General Jackson. My object in | the States. We got a part of it here in Indiana. doing so is to impress upon your mind the fact | That was a sensible way of doing business. The that his opinions are far from coinciding with what we are now asked to recognize as Demecratic doctrine. Was Jackson a Democrat? How plainly he tells us that in order to enjoy the gifts which heaven bestowed upon us we must develop the natural resources of the country by encouraging all the methods tending to that end. As things especially to be protected he names hemp and wool, because they constitute the great materials of our national defense. [Applause. | And yet this very day, within less than ten hours of the present time, the Demoeratic party of the House of Representatives has passed a bill making wool free. I wonder if Jackson's corpse has not turned over in the grave to-day! [Laughter.] Why did he desire to see hemp and wool and other farm products protected! He explains the object to be that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in fair competition with those of Europe [applause], and that we may have within our own country a supply of the leading and importent articles so necessary in war. Looking to

pendence and wealth of the country.

the question of supplying the American agriculturist with a market for his surplus produce. and realizing that cotton alone had such a market in England, he asserts in effect that the more manufacturers and the fewer agriculturists we have, the better our home market will be. He saw with a prophetic eye that conton was endeavoring to become king, and cautioned the country against permitting it. But. nevertheless, it did become king and brought on the war of the rebellion. It has become so again, and reigns just as imperiously as it did before the war. Shall we reverse the order of things he endeavored so earnestly to secure, and now adopt "the policy of British merchants" against which he warned us? Shall we not continue to Americanize ourselves instead of feeding British paupers? Shall we not protect American rather than British laborers! [Applause.] If we observe the course of Jackson and continue the policy of protection, we shall do so. If we depart from that policy and follow Cleveland, we

shall not. [Applause.] Let us now see what occured after the period to which I have referred. Jackson was elected President in 1828, and another tariff act was passed in 1832, continuing some of the duties and increasing others. Then cotton began more openly to assert its right to be king, and it is instructive to inquire how this was done. We had demonstrated that we should become, what we now are, a great Nation. England recognized in us a formidable rival and this excited her envy. She had never relaxed her protective laws, but was beginning to realize that even by means of them she could not compete with us. Taxing her ingenuity she devised a system of political economy which she calls a science, and recommended this to us for our adoption because she saw that her strength would be increased by it in the same proportion that weakened ours. Now, this political economy culminates in the doctrine of free trade, but is no science at all, in the true sense. It is nothing but the speculation of scholars who live about the colleges and schools and who know nothing about the pratical affairs of the world. It started out with this presumption: that there should be a brotherhood among the nations, and although the Atlantic ocean separates us from England, that it ought to be regarded as a mere imaginary water-course, so that as we have all sprung from the same original stock we ought to consider ourselves members of the same great national family; and notwithstanding three thousand miles of water floats between us we should all have the same interests; should consider ourselves as one great English-speaking people, who should govern and control the world. Therefore we were asked to to open our ports, so that the English could | ment of Representatives. Before the war five have free trade with us and together we could | colored men in the South in the apportionment carry on this game of conquest and glory to the mutual interest of both. If the American people of that day believed in the brotherhood of ; in the South count just the same as five white man, they did not believe in the brotherhood of nations. Nor do I-not a bit of it. [Applause.] Nations are selfish. They always will be selfish and ought always to be selfish. My patriotism embraces this country and no other. [Applause.] And that was just the feeling of our fathers. When the English found they could not persuade the American people as a body to adopt their theory of free trade they turned to the cottonraisers of the South and said to them in effect: 'As you raise cotton by slave labor we can afford to pay you a high price for it if you can bring about in the United States such a state of things as will furnish us cheaper subsistence for our manufacturing labor."

Do you understand mel The English manufacturer-keener even than the Yankee-said this to the cotton-planter of the South: If you will contrive to cheapen the agricultural products of your country, which we are compelled to buy, we can afford to pay you more for your cotton. That was a simple proposition. Every-body could understand it. Then all at once those cotton-growers became free-traders. "Let us repeal our tariff duties," they said, "and break up all those manufactories and let those thousands and thousands of men who are at work in manufactories go to work to raise corn and wheat; then the English can buy their corn and wheat for half of what they now get it for, and they can pay us more for our cotton." Don't you understand it now? Hence they adopted that theory, and from that day to this have never ceased-except during the four years when they were trying to break up the government-to proclaim their favorite free-trade theory. And from the close of the war to this day that has been their continual argument. Everybody can see that what Jackson said was true; that if you take six, or eight, or 'ten thousand laborers from manufacturing and make them farmers you will increase our surplus of agricultural products, lessen prices and jeopardize our best and most important interests. The effect to-day would be if you force the men engaged in the manufacturing industry into the pursuits of agriculture you would have such a surplus of agricultural products that you could not find a market anywhere in the world for. It was important that the English manufacturer should have cheap food for his men and

free trade alone will give it to him. Under the influence of the reasoning thus presented to them by the English free-traders the cotton-planter of the South said: "We will break up and destroy your government. Your tariff laws are unconstitutional. Congress has no power to collect a single dollar of money except what is necessary for the support of the government, and even for that there must be no protection, either to manufacturing or any other

Col. Thompson then gave a running sketch of the tariff legislation of the next forty years, showing how the country had invariably prospered under the influence of protection, and how manufactures had declined and business languished under a low tariff. Protection invariably brought universal prosperity, abundant revenue and a full treasury, while every approach to free trade was followed by opposite conditions. In 1846 the Democrats repealed the protective tariff of 1842 and passed a revenue tariff. Compared with the tariff of 1842 it was an approach to free trade. What was the effect? It remained in operation until 1860, with the exception that in 1857, three years before, the duties were lowered a little, the idea being that the lowering of the duties would bring them somewhat nearer to free trade. Now why did they lower the duties at that time, let me ask? Can anybody tell? They lowered the duties in 1857-only three years before the war broke out. Why did they do it? I suspect that there was a lingering expectation in the minds of those cotton gentlemen down South that after awhile there would be an opportunity for a rebellion, and that the best way to break down the government of the United States would be first to break down its treasury, to impair its credit, to destroy its means of existence and then break it down successfully and effectively. I do not say that was why they did it, but it looks that way to me. Doesn't it seem that way to you? When our credit was gone and we had no money they made our credit still worse and did not furnish

Under the operation of that law, when 1860 came, and Mr. Lincoln was elected President, there was no money in the treasury. We had to borrow, and pay 124 per cent. interest. Just think of the government paying that much in-terest. At that time New York was selling ber bonds at 2 per cent. There wasn't a single State in the Union that had not better credit than the government of the United States, because the government had no money at all, so Mr. Lincoln had to shift, and turn about, and invent with wonderful ingenuity some means to get along. and just exactly as our fathers did at the beginning, just exactly as we have done ever since. it was found absolutely necessary to pass other protection laws in order to raise money for the government, to carry on the war and maintain the life of the Nation. And we did pass other

protection laws for that purpose. Now, contrast the condition under these laws with the condition of the fourteen years I have mentioned, from 1846 to 1860 under the revenue tariff. Under revenue tariff we had no money at all. Under our protective tariff, and Republican administration, we have had more money than any government in the world eyer had. What an enormous amount of our public debts have we paid! More than a thousand millions, and here is a surplus in the treasury, all under the operations of those laws. That surplus scares our Democratio friends terribly. [Laughter.] I told you a while ago that Jefferson had a surplus. So had Jackson. I told what the Jeffersonian Democracy did. What did Jackson do! Did he make a fuss about it! Did he issue a proclamation and declare that the whole country would die because of this enormous surplus? No. He was not going to give up the protective tariff principle for the sake of that surplus. He made no fuss about it at all, but be said: "Let us give it to the States. Let us divide it out equally. You will observe how deliberately I have read | And he did divide thirty-six millions of it among money was there; the debts were all paid and we helped the people along by giving it to the States and enabling them to reduce their taxation. But it scares Mr. Cleveland. He is terribly agitated about it, and he says: "Now I will make this the occasion of failing to do what other Presidents of the United States have done. I will make this the occasion of addressing a message to Congress, without recommending anything else in the world; I will make that surplus the basis of a proposition to return to the old revenue standard of the tariff." And hence he sends a message to Congress in which he abuses the protective principle, calls it inequitable, unjust and unfair and all that sort of thing, and says we must make wool free (that is about the only thing that he specifies in his message)-and says that we should adopt a principle which should abandon protection and leave us with no more revenue than is absolutely necessary to support the government economically administered. What does that mean? It means that our tariff laws shall be in favor of

a duty for revenue only and not for protection. That is free trade. If you make the law for protection you benefit the manufacturer and you benefit the laborer as, of course, you in-crease the price of wages and help all the various industries of the country. If you make it for revenue you berefit the office-holder alone and you build up an oligarchy of office-holders in this country, and all the money you pay goes into their pockets and never returns to the pockets of the people. That is the difference bebetween the two systems.

In the first place, I do not think there was any great necessity for being alarmed about the surplus. The surplus was made a good deal larger than it ought to have been. We have been in debt. We have paid up all of our debts that were due, and we have got a parcel of outstanding bonds that are not due and it is optional with the holders of the bonds whether they should be paid or not. They have a low interest, because under the administration of the Republican party there is no government on earth equal to ours, as regards credit and wealth. [Applause.] Those bonds, however, might easily be paid, but Congress, before Mr. Cleveland became President, or about the time he became President, passed a law in which he was authorized to buy those bonds at the market price with this surplus in the Treasury. But he says in his message he cannot do it for the reason that he found that law a mere section in an appropriation bill and be did not regard it as a permanent statute but a mere temporary expedient, operating only while the appropriation bill lasts. Now it did not seem to occur to him that the only law upon the statute book which increased the President's salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year is in just the same fix -- in an appropriation bill. [Laughter.] But he did not see that and he refused to buy the bonds until his own party in Congress-the present Democratic House of Representatives, passed a resolution compelling him to buy bonds with that money. If he had continued to buy them all along there wouldn't have been anything like such a surplus as there

But, he says, the surplus creates a positive necessity for our reducing our duties. So it does, and everybody agrees to that. But the difference between him and the Republican party is this: that we, the Republican party, propose to reduce those duties so as not to disturb the principle of protection, whereas the Democratic party propose to disturb it whensoever they can as they have done in the bill which passed to-day, and I will show you how they have done it. I told you that cotton was king. I don't want you to forget that. After the close of the war we were compelled to make an apportionin the North, but since the war five colored men men in the North, that is, every man being equal. Now in fixing the representation we were compelled, necessarily, to give those men in the South just as much strength in representation as we did in the North, counting negroes and whites together. We did so. What did they do? They went to work first to buildoze the poor negroes and not allow them to vote at all. Next, though they permitted them to vote they would not count their votes, and the result is that they have got about twenty-seven (I may be mistaken as to the exact number for I do not keep those things precisely in my mind) Representatives in Congress from the negroes in the South. But what is the use of that if they won't let the poor negroes vote or won't count their votes? To show you the inequality of the arrangement we will take the State of Georgia and compare it with our own State. There are ten Representatives in Congress from Georgia. Those ten Representatives in Congress represent about thirty thousand votes, all There are thirteen Representatives in Indiana. They represent over four hundred thousand votes, so that these ten Representatives in Georgia have just as much influence in the House of Representatives as ten men of our own States and this congressional district alone, this Eighth congressional district, has more votes in it than were cast, all told, for the ten Representatives from Georgia! [Applause.] Is that fair! [Cries of, "No," "no," 'no," from the audience. It is Democracy though.

THE MILLS BILL AND ITS COMPOSITION. One of those Georgia Representatives has been placed on the committee on ways and means in the House of Representatives to devise a tariff scheme, and five other gentlemen from the South, from Tennessee, from Kentucky from Texas, and from West Virginia, making eight confederates-and I do not want to use the term opprobiously at all, but they were confederates-upon the ways and means committee; placed there by Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker, to devise a tariff scheme. Well, now, is that fair! Five Republicans representing the entire North, six of them from the States I have mentionedall confederates, all of whom were in the rebellion, all of whom believe in cotton.

Well, they go to work and they contrive to get the Democratic party in Congress to agree, first, that they will not vote for any amendment to the bill when it comes into the House of Representatives that does not some from one of them, and the Democratic caucus agrees to it, and they carry it out to the letter. Not one single amendment proposed during the pendency of the Mills bill that was moved by the Republicans was adopted, and every single amendment moved by one of those men I have mentioned was adopted. Now that is reducing our legislation to a mere caucus. That is what they did. A committee composed of thirteen, as committee of ways and means, ought to be a deliberative body of men, one man having just as much influence as another, and in voting on so important a proposi-tion as a tariff bill which is to affect the interests of the whole country, every man ought to Isn't that fair? But they did not do that.

Those eight gentlemen calling themselves Democrats, with those six confederats at their head, took the thing into their own hands, resolved themsaives into caucus, never said a word to the Republican members about it, never asked them their opinion, never put any question to vote, and when the laboring men of the North in large bodies came to Washington through their representatives to tell them how their interest was effected, and when manufacturers came there and appealed to them to protect their interests, and when merchants came there to tell them that they were injuring the country, and when numerous men came there for the purpose of appealing to them not to make this question a party measure, they shut the door in their faces and would not let one single one of them be heard; not one. No laboring man representing the vast body of men with whom he was associated was permitted to come before that caucus. But there was a gentleman up in New York who was at the head of a great sugar trust who went down there to Washington and they heard him. Why! He represents ten or fifteen millions of money and he represents that sugar trust which has great interests in Florida and Louisiana, and when he went there he told them, he being a Democrat, that certain results would follow if they did not change their scheme. So they left the duty on sugar, merely reducing it somewhat, for the protection of Democratic Louisiana, and yet this is a great Democratic measure for the

relief of the people! Where did this idea of free trade come from that is carried into this bill? Why it came from the Southern Confederacy and was brought there by those confederates whom I have mentioned-Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkensas, and Mr. Taylor, of Georgia. The result of this legislation is responsive to the old confederate legislation. What did the confederates do when they formed a government! They put into their constitution a provision that no law should be passed for protection, and these gentlemen who came from there with that idea have found this the first opportunity they have had to carry out this confederate purpose. Mr. Mills, chairman of the committee, a very respectable gentleman, has been always regarded heretofore as a freetrader, and in a speech which he made in Congress three or four years ago he said free trade the proper policy. There is not a single man of the six I have named, not one, who has not been fully committed to the doctrines of free trade. Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House, who made the committee, is himself understood to be a free-trade man, and he undoubtedly is. They say that the reason for the free-trade system is this: That the rariff for protection invites combinations and forms trusts, and those combinations and trusts, all made for the purpose of increasing the price of everything, are prejudicial to the interests of the people. They started out that way. But when they found that the sentiment of this country is very much inclined to be in favor of taking care of our labor they began to insist that this bill was simply in favor of a reduction of duty and not free trade. It is a reduction of duty as to some things, but free trade as to others. Those gentlemen having the power in their own hands to carry out the purpose which they have so long cherished, have left the duty on sugar and on rice, but they have taken it off of lumber, galt vegetables and divers of other things upon the principle stated by Mr. Cleveland in his messsage, that the duty necessarily enters to the full extent into the price, and the consumer pays it. That is the whole theory. All of his ideas are based upon that. I deny it. I deny it emphatically. There is nothing in the experience of this country which justifies it. I appeal to the experience of every man of intelligence in this audience, and ask whether I am not right when I say that the mere imposition of a duty does not raise the price of the article to the extent of that duty. Let me take the case of the cotton goods which you consume. During the time that the duty has been upon cotton goods you have paid 15 cents for it. When we were buying cotton muslins from England they were

worth more than 15 cents a yard, and now, under the operation of the duties we can buy the same goods for 6 or 8 cents a yard. Take the article of steel rails which are used by our railroads. Before we commenced their manufacture \$130, and more than that a ton, was paid to England for them. We put a duty of \$28 upon them to protect their manufacture in this country. Now, according to the Democratic theory, that duty of \$28 would have been added to the price of the American article.

That duty was after changed to \$17, where it is now. But instead of paying \$130 for a ton of rails we can buy them of the American manufacturer for \$33 or \$34 per ton. And it is so upon all other articles. In the first place, according to the science of political economy, the English people had an idea that we could not manufacture; that we

were not smart enough to manufacture; that we could raise the raw material of this country and send it to them, and they could manufacture it and send it back to us, and take our money and keep us poor always. But we preferred to take care of ourselves and our own industry. I said a while ago that the duty did not enter into the prices of articles. The supply and demand regulates the price of labor, as well as the price of the articles you consume. Doesn't

everybody know that when the market is full

the price goes down, and when it is not full the

price goes up? If there is a demand for labor which cannot be supplied, labor is high; if there is more labor than demand, labor goes down. Now then, we have all the raw materials in this country that Providence has furnished us. We have iron, and coal, and materials of every kind. We have the soil; we can raise our vegetables, our corn, our wheat, our rye and potatoes, and everything that is needed by the laboring man, but in order to enable the laboring man to buy the surplus of produce from our farmer he must have some employment; no; be required, as in England, to work for \$2 or \$3 a week, but he must have some employment that is profitable. Wherever manufactures spring up, there is a demand for labor, prices go up, wages are increased, and the laboring man is enabled to buy this surplus produce from the farmer. The nearer the manufact-urers and the consumers are to-

gether, the better it is for both, is it not? The nearer the producer and consumer are together, the better it is for both, I say. Don't you understand that? The nearer the man who raises the article is to the man who consumes it, the better for both.

By our Yankee ingenuity we have invented many different kinds of machinery by which labor can be increased one hundred fold so that often if a man works at any one of the various pursuits under the operation of this machinery e makes many per cent, more than he would have made before this machinery was invented. And the result is, being saved the cost of transportation, the farmer is enabled to make large profits upon the products of his farm because the consumer is right by. Look at our own manufacturing enterprises in Terre Haute. I don't want to talk about myself to-night, and I am not going to, but I am going to talk about my farm. You know I am a farmer. I have been at that sort of thing for twenty odd years, and have just learned enough to know that in about twenty years more I will make a pretty good farmer. I threshed seven hundred bushels of wheat and rye yesterday between sunrise and dark, and to-night it is every bit of it in a car ready for transportation. That is the way we get along in this country. If I want a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes, or anything else, I can get it in this country, manufactured here, and can get it in less than half the time we once were able to. I recollect a few years ago it became necessary for me to decide how I should cut out the clothing which was made for the sailors in the navy. and I found a fellow who had invented a machine by which he could cut out twenty-five or thirty pantaloons in the time that we could previously cut one. The result is that by this extraordinary ingenuity of our people we are enabled to compete with the entire world. All that is necessary, therefore, to secure

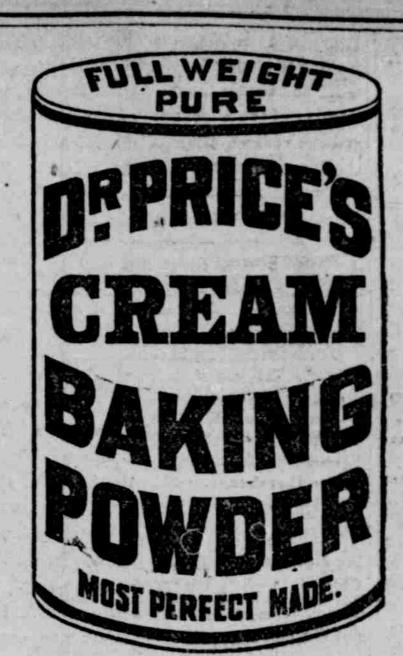
our prosperity is that we shall say to the people who live and manufacture in Europe, "if you bring your manufactured goods to this country you shall pay for the privilege of bringing them in, and then you shall take your chances with our people, and if our goods are cheaper than yours your prices shall go down." Now in order to protect our American indus-

try it is necessary to know what our domestic commerce is. If you hear a Democrat talking in these days you would suppose that 75 per cent. of our produce had to find a market abroad. They tell us in all their speeches in Congress, and Mr. Cleveland tells us that you want to enlarge your market. You must buy things from England. You must buy English manufactures, you must enlarge the area of your commercial

So far from its being true that 75 per cent. or 50 per cent, of our domestic commerce depends upon a foreign market there is only 6 per cent. of it dependent upon foreign markets. Ninetyfour per cent, of all we raise in this country intended for consumption is consumed by our own people. [Applause.] And yet the Democrats say you must have for it a foreign market, and send your money abroad. A while ago under the administration of Mr. Cleveland the War Department wanted some blankets for the soldiers, and they advertised, as they are required to do under the law, for bids. They wanted 2,000 blankets. The Americans offered a bid and the English manufacturers offered a bid, and the English manufacturers' bid was 30 cents lower on a blanket than the American manufacturers', and the government paid the English manufacturer that 30 cents, bought his British blankets, took the money out of the treasury and paid for them, and left the American manufacturer with the bag to hold. [Laughter.] Now, that was a shameful buying those blankets I would have paid that 30 cents on the blanket rather than turn my back on the American manufacturer. |Applause. I repeat, it was a shameful transaction, and that is the harshest expression I shall use in regard to it. The English manufacturer, when he brought his blankets in, was chargeable with the duty, which would have gone into the public treasury-some \$2,000, I believebut the government is permitted, when it brings in articles from foreign markets, to bring it in free of duty, and the administration availed itself of that privilege and brought in all those English blankets without the duty, and thus deprived the treasury of the money which the English manufacturer ought to have paid to the support of the government, and let him go back with the balance of the gold in his pocket. That is doubly shameful, isn't it? Patriotism consists in the support of our gov-

ernment. That is my sort of patriotism. Even

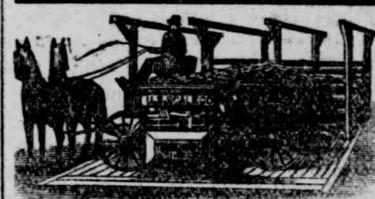
if I had to buy an article at a little higher price from my neighbor and my friend, who has some interest with me in the community in which I live, I would buy it of my neighbor and pay the little higher price rather than from a vindictive enemy. [Applause.] England is an enemy of ours. She is undoubtedly so. England is an enemy of the entire civilized world that does not bend to her purpose. [Applause.] With the exception of her own British Isles, upon whatsoever portion of this earth she has planted her feet she has brought misery. She went to India and has enslaved more than two hundred millions of people. She permitted Ireland to make her own laws, and within eighteen years that she possessed this right Ireland established a protective tariff she made her own Irish linen and her own woolen goods and protected her vast cattle trade until she became the garden spot of the world, the most salubrious climate and the most beautiful and prosperous country upon the earth. But English gold corrupted the Irish Parliament through the system of landlordism which prevails there to-day. When in the year 1800, the beginning of this century, the Irish Parliament was destroyed and she had no longer power to prescribe her tariff regulations, England established her destructive power over her and by free trade has destroyed her wool and her linen manufactures, her cattle trade, and at this moment Ireland lies a bleeding and mangled victim at the feet of that colossal power. [Applause.] I have no sympathy with such policy, none whatever. I would say to her, stay upon your own side of the water and let us look after ourselves on this side. [Applause.] When you shall have set the example of that broad patriotism about which you speak, and of that humanizing sentiment of which you boast by giving home rule again to Ireland, then you may with some propriety appeal to the American sentiment which animates our hearts. Not until then. [Applause.] She asks us to establish free trade, or a revenue tariff, which is the same thing, and to-day there is not an English newspaper, not one that I know of or have seen, nor one extract that I have read from any English newspaper that is not boasting that the Democratic party is in favor of free trade, which they understand to be a revenue tariff, and the most popular man in England to-day-far more popular than Mr. Gladstone-is Grover Cleveland. [Laughter and applause.] Why! Simply because he has succeeded in bringing his entire party to adopt his ideas of protection, that ie, to abandon protection wheresoever it shall benefit that portion of the country which is not for Cleveland. So that when the Mills bill comes to deal with sugar a duty of 83 per cent. is put upon it. When it came to deal with rice a duty of 113 per cent. is put upon it, and one of those Southern gentlemen the other day in Congress, in order to justify the imposition of that duty upon rice said, if you do not put that duty upon rice the poor farmer of the South will be destroyed by the competition of Chinese labor. But when you come to talk to that same man about the lumber along upon the Canadian line and tell him that the lumber trade of all that lake region will be destroyed by being brought into competition with the Canadian labor he was perfectly deaf. He did not hear that at all.
And when they were taking the duty off sais the
supporters of the Mills bill were told that the





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manufacturers of salt in this country would suffer because their labor would be brought into competition with the pauper labor of other countries. They could not hear that. But there was a Democratic member who had a manufact uring establishment in his district in Connecticut, wood screws, I believe it was, for wood screws is a large business. Formerly when England made them we bought them from her and paid high prices, too, but after we commenced making them ourselves, they came down a good deal lower. There was a Yankee representing the district where they made these wood screws, and he said to his Democratic friends: Don't take the duty off screws, because if you do I can't get back to Congress any more. [Laughter.] Those laboring men won't vote for me." And they put the duty on wood screws. [Laughter.] But when the people upon the borders of Canada, in New York, and Maine, and all down the Canadian line, said to them, "Now we raise a great many potatoes; we sell an immense number of bushels of potatoes and we can't afford to let the Canadians bring their potatoes over here and drive us out of the market. You bring us into competition with them." But they didn't hear that and they took the duties off of potatoes and left it on wood screws. [Laughter.] And they took it off of wool and left it on rice and on sugar. That is, they left it on wheresoever a Democrat was benefited and they took it off wheresoever a Republican could be struck between the eyes. Laughter. | That is all there is of it.

And that is the system of legislation this country is asked now to approve. If they do approve it at the next presidential election I shall change my opinion both of their patriotism and their intelligence. [Laughter.] It is the merest partisan legislation this country has ever seep or heard of, no deliberation, none whatever; no real discussion; a simple party caucus determines every measure, and the men, mere automatons and machines, sat in their seats in longress and registered the act of that caucu that was not only partisan but sectional. It leaves the protective duties upon things raised in the South, it takes the protective duties off of articles raised in the North; and yet, if we say a single word about the South; if we talk about the rebellion and its effects, we are charged with waving the bloody shirt. That charge does not scare me one bit. I don't suppose that I shall ever see the time, however long I shall live, when I shall ever forget or forgive that infamous rebellion. [Applause.] And while I am quite willing, as I have done over and over again, to extend the right hand of felowship to the men engaged in that rebellion and to treat them with the utmost kindness and cordiality, I say to them that I am not willing that they shall lay their hands upon the set-tled and consecrated policy of this government. [Applause] \* \* Just as sure as the ides of November shall come the Republican party will again be intrusted with the administration

of the government. THE PARTIES CONTRASTED. Contrast the two parties as I have done and you will see that our necessities require that that should be so. Contrast the two men-Cleveland and Harrison-I don't use the word, compare. I intentionally use the word contrast. You will see the one egotistical, stolid, with no sympathy for anybody but himself and his party, deliberately employing the power which the Constitution has given him two hundred and odd times to take from the mouths of the poor pensioners the little pittance which the government had given them to preserve the lives and happiness of their wives and children. You cannot compare Harrison with such a man as that. [Applause.] Harrison is a man of broad principle, clear-headed, honest-hearted, the peer of any man in this land. [Applause.] Wherever he has been placed he has proved eminently worthy of the trust. When the war broke out he was at home. He gave up his business and went to the front, and wherever there was work to be done, wherever there was danger to be encountered, wherever the enemy was to be found, he was there. [Applause. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland's sub stitute may have fought well, too. [Laughter.] But there is one thing that a man cannot do by his agent. He can make a deed by his agent he can make a sale by his agent, but he can't fight a battle by his agent. [Laughter.] Therefore, Mr. Cleveland did not fight, and, therefore, he has no sympathy with the soldier. Mr. Harrison is unfortunate. I concede, in one respect; very unfortunate. I do not suppose, however, that he can help it. He ought not to be blamed for it He had a grandfather. [Laughter.] don't suppose he had anything to do with it. [Laughter.] And he had a great-grandfather. [Laughter.] I don't know whether Mr. Cleveland had one or not. [Laughter.] Possibly he had. But this thing I know-that there is not very much to be said about his grandfather, or we would hear of him. But there is a great to be said about Mr. Harrison's great-grandfather, and his grand-father, too, for the former placed his name to the Declaration of Independence. No man living ever heard Ben Harrison boast that he came of such a stock. As modest as I am I think if I had come of it I should boast of it. [Laughter.] Not only did his great-grand-father sign the Declaration of Independence, but he was Governor of Virginia during Revolutionary times and trusted more than any man almost in his State. And his grandfather was a hero. He was the first Governor of Indiana, of the Indiana Territory. These old men here falluding to the men present who voted for General Harrison for President of the United States and myself struggled twice to make him President of the United States. We followed the log cabins, we drank the hard cider and made old Tippecanoe President of the United States. voted for him twice. That is, I voted for him at the polls like everybody

else did, and I cast my electoral vote for

bim, for I was elected elector that year. I beat

these old fellows here. I had the advantage of

I shall never forget an incident connected

with that election. In those days mail facilities were very limited indeed. We didn't hear much from anywhere. We were a pioneer population. We had mistaken the time that the electoral college was to meet. I was away from home on business, for I was a pretty active sort of a man in those days. When I got home on the afternoon of Tuesday, about 3 o'clock, I had a letter from the Governor of the State informing me that the electoral college was to meet next day. Wednesday, at Indianapolis, to vote for President. Well, there I was; it was 3 o'clock in the cold month of December; it was terrible weather; seventy-five miles from the seat of the government and the electoral college had to meet the next morning at 10 o'clock. If we had had railroads then as we do now it would not have been much trouble to get there, but we had no ratiroad. I ate my dinner, had my horse fed, got into the saddie, rode all night, and got to Indianapolis just in time to vote for Harrison for President. [Applause. You may judge I was something of a Harrison man. [Applause.] That was the way we did business in those days. Now let us imitate the example which we set then. Let us, every man, as if but one spirit moved us all, go into this canvass with the determination to do our duty, our whole duty and nothing but our duty, and on the 4th of next March, if you will go with me to Washinston City, you will see the inaugural oath administered to Benjamin Harrison. Then this country will be under the control and its interests in the hands of men whom everybody can trust. [Applause.] Shall we do that? [Cries of "Yes," "yes."] We have just exactly the same question to-day as we had then. I saw the other day a statement in a Democratic newspaper that the fact of Mr. Cleveland's unanimous nomination was an extraordinary thing, that it had never happened before, a President neminated unanimously. But it did happen before, Van Buren was nominated unanimously. [A voice from the audience: "And one Harrison And this other marrison is to beat this other unanimous nominee. [Laughter and applause.

the audience: "Go on!" "Go on!"] I have talked two hours. That is as long as you ought to sit and listen and it is as long as I ought to talk. I ain't what I used to be. If I could call back twenty or thirty or forty years-anywhere along there-I would be willing to devote all the strength I could concentrate in about fifteen or twenty to this canvass, because I really feel that we never had so important and so interesting a canvass as this will be. If Mr. Cleveland should be elected with the confederates in the saddle, as they would be, God only knows what will become of this country. England would give millions upon millions of dollars to-day to see our government destroyed. She helped the confederates to destroy it. She loaned them money. She sent them provisions. She sympathized with the Southern Confederacy and would today give millions and millions of dollars to see the government she then sought to destroy laid down in the tomb of the nations forever. It is marvelous to me, absolutely marvelous, that the Democratic party cannot see it. I don't understand it. There is a sort of delirium about it that I cannot comprehend, that a party calling itself Democratic should spend all its money and exhaust and wear out its lungs in vociferating in favor of the policy of the people who of all others desire our destruction. These people are eloquent and intelligent, and they are good enough people, but they are perverting their ability. How eloquently you will hear them say over and over again between now and the next election, when talking to the laboring men: Why, my dear friend, remember how you are taxed. You sleep between taxed sheets at night; you are covered with taxed coverlids; you wear a taxed shirt; you wear a taxed coat;

I guess I have talked long enough. [From

States and none of them imported-none what-We must all remember that we are living together, and are mutually bound to help one another. If we do not do so, and should live at enmity with each other, we should be unable to develop our resources, or build up domestic markets. If it were not for our railroads we would have no cheap transportation, inasmuch as the Democrats wouldn't let us have any money to improve rivers. And therefore it is absolutely necessary that the Republican party should be successful in this canvass, in order that the American policy shall prevail, and that the American people shall triumph over their enemies, whether at home or abroad. [Long

you wear taxed shoes; you used taxed cups,

and they become eloquent, pyrotechnically elo-

quent, in their dissertation upon the taxes which

the laboring man has to pay under the opera-

tion of protection, when not one single thing

that the laboring man needs, whether it is cot-

ton or woolen, or his forks, or his saucers or

his cups-not one single thing that he uses has

one single cent of taxes upon it. They are all

made by our own people here in the United

The American Jeanne D'Arc.

and continued applause.

Boston Traveller. The announcement that Miss Dickinson will again be heard on the platform carries with it a kind of electric thrill, both to those who knew her in the irresistible eloquence of her early youth and to those who have heard the stories of our American Jeanne d'Arc. For hardly less remarkable was the episode of Anna Dicktoson's entrance into the work of the war period -a young girl of seventeen, heaven inspired, with the wisest statesmen hanging on her words -than was that of the beroine of romentie history in France. It is now twelve or fifteen years since Miss Dickinson left the platform. "I didn't leave it; it left me." she said. The war being ended, there was no vital topic to enlist and inspire her energies. She is too true, too genuine in her greatness to address an audience unless she has something of significance to say. Now, after a period of silence, the earnest and thoughtful woman comes again to the work that the fire and brilliancy of her early girlhoed made so marvelous in its scope and power. We predict an electric success for Anna Dickinson and the cause she espenses.